An Independent Newspaper of Demecratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impan tiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid: BUNDAY, per Year - - - - - -DAILY and SUNDAY per Year . . . WEEKLY, per Year - . . . . 1 00 Address, THE SUN, New York Oity.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1885.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 24, 1885, was: 116.661 Thursday DM,166 Friday 100,818 Saturday DM,666 Weekly Total for the week ...... ... 769,004 More Dynamite.

Explosions of dynanrite some miles apart, and evidently planned to be simultaneous occurred yesterday afternoon in London, and our cable despatches this morning convey t vivid impression of the frantic excitement into which the great metropolis was plunged. As in the case of most of the preceding outrages of a like nature, the explosions of yesterday were fortunately not attended by any such loss of life as might be looked for when so destructive an agent as dynamite is used in a crowded city.

The explosions in the Parliament buildings situated only a stone's throw from the scene of the one that occurred in 1883 in Sir CHARLES DILKE's offices, appear to have been designed to be the most impressive, if not the most reckless and dastardly, of the whole series Any attempt of magnitude upon the buildings occupied by the Lords and Commons when those bodies were in session being impracticable by reason of the precautions taken, and the impossibility of conveying a large quantity of dynamite thither without detection, the conspirators have naturally chosen Saturday, when there is no session, and when the buildings are deserted by all except the police and a few chance

In both cases the amount of explosive used was comparatively small, the quantity being necessarily limited by the conditions attending its transportation, and the damage done is relatively insignificant, and, as in each previous instance, out of all proportion to the excitement and alarm to which the occurrence gave rise. That there should have been little loss of life is due to no scruples or touch of humanity in the miserable wretches who plan and execute these deeds. Their frequent recurrence and the similarity of the conditions attending them show that in their solicitude for their own safety the assassins have fallen short in every case of their evident desires.

Nothing can be added to the abhorrence in which all right-minded people in this country hold these acts and the miscreants who perpetrate them. So far as the men are concarned who from this side are said to aid and abet them, we know them only as the meanest and lowest of swindlers, adroit enough to evade the law and daring enough to rob servant girls here and possibly to murder them in London. No law can reach them or take cognizance of such acts as they commit openly here, but the wish for their extirpation is heartfelt and universal.

They are the worst enemies of their own country, its cowardly, skulking, and victous foes, and every ounce of dynamite that they explode binds the hands of all true and patriotic Irishmen, and defers just so much longer the day of Ireland's independence. It is an ovil work, and if it be pursued it will chill the sympathy and enlist the indifference of a country which has given a home to millions of Irish people.

Such an unnatural and abominable warfare cannot long endure. Wretches like these, when they conspire, fall presently apart out of their inherent depravity, and no such league ever yet for any length of time lacked traitors to effect its downfall. There are not needed even now the signs of the disintegration and retribution that are invariably wrought by rogues who prove false to their own roguery.

For every BRADY there is sure to be sooner or later a CAREY.

# Mr. Hurd Goes Out with Flying Colors.

Real Democrats throughout the country will be grateful to Mr. HURD for his deter mined and nearly successful attempt on Friday to kill the BLAIR Education bill in the House of Representatives. We have not been able to approve of Mr. HURD's uncompromising hostility to the protection of native industry; but we recognize that Democrats should now be free, as they always have been, to differ on that question. To the fundamental, vital principle which alone justifies the life and defines the mission of the Democratic party, Mr. HURD is admirably loyal; and on this ground, which ought to transcend all other considerations. his constituents and the whole American community will have reason to deplore deeply his absence from the next Congress. When they remember what rank Federalism has been avowed in connection with this very bill by Senators professing to represent the Democratic party, men who believe in zealously upholding the reserved rights of the States and vigilantly guarding what is left of the Constitution, cannot afford to lose Mr. HURD's unwavering support of the Jeffersonian traditions.

The special plea on which Mr. HURD based his effort to postpone, and thus virtually defeat, the BLAIR measure was no less consonant with the soundest Democratic doc trine than is the potent general objection to the purpose and consequences of the bill. He denied that the Senate had any right to originate appropriation bills, since such action involves an obvious and dangerous encroachment on the initiative power over the public purse lodged by the organic law in the direct representatives of the people. It is true that the popular branch of Congress has sometimes been neglectful of its trust, that it has failed to repel invasions of its prerogative with the needed wariness and firmness, and that by occasionally sanctioning some inconsiderable appropriations by the Sonate for specific purposes it has connived at the erention of unwholesome precedents. During the dominance, indeed, of the Republican party, the lower House, which alone a citizen of modest means has now any hope of

initiative with regard to appropriation bills as it shrank from sacrifleing the bulwarks reared by the founders of the Union against the deadly inroads of a centralizing spirit.

The Judges and the lawyers of JAMES I and CHARLES I. were never at a loss to find colorable pretexts for evasions of the law in antecedent legislation, and what between the avowed Federalists, Republicans, and sham Democrats, the records of the lower House can be made to disclose precedents for almost any violation of the plain meaning and intent of the Constitution. But by returning Democrats, real or pretended, to a majority of the seats in that chamber the people have commanded their representatives to look more sharply to their duties and their rights to reclaim the ground disloyally surrender ed, to establish counter precedents, and bring about a vigorous reaction against the cantralizing tendencies of the last twenty years. That is the urgent, the imperative business of a Democrat in Congress; and he who betrays them in that paramount concern should be drummed out of camp by his constituents.

It is not pleasant to record that of the 127 Representatives who voted to lay on the table Mr. Hund's motion to examine the right of the Senate to originate a bill disbursing a hundred millions of dollars, for an object totally unwarranted by the Constitution a third call themselves Democrats. On what ground, pray, do such men take that honored name? Is it because, like many a soured Republican who would not abjure a jot of his Federalist principles, they saw fit to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND, for a man, in other words the quality and fibre of whose own Democ racy is yet to be determined? They will earn sooner or later that it takes more than voting for Mr. CLEVELAND to make a Demoerat of the true stamp like Mr. HURD. Were it otherwise, the history of the United States would be a lie, and the whole system of party government a despicable farce.

#### A Philanthropic Despot.

The town of Pullman is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, about a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. It is the seat of the works of the "palace car" company of which Mr. GRORGE M. PULTMAN is Prosident, and is chiefly inhabited by the employees of that company and their families. Although the construction of the factories was not begun until the spring of 1830, when the site of the town was unbroken prairie land, the city of Pullman contained last Santember a population of 8,513 souls.

The intention of Mr. PULLMAN was to make it a model community, in which the workingman could obtain many of the advantages ordinarily secured by wealth alone and where the inhabitants could pass lives of almost ideal order and beauty. He put the building of the town under the direction of a single architect, who was instructed to lay out the place on scientific principles, and was able to preserve a unity of design which would not have been possible under other circumstances.

The result is told very entertainingly by Mr. RICHARD T. ELY in the last number of Harper's Magazine, and his descriptions and observations are accompanied by many illustrations of much artistic merit. We have also a report upon the "industrial, social, and economic conditions of Pullman," made by the Convention of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics of the different States. That Convention met last June in St. Louis and, according to agreement, assembled again in Pullman in September and spent three days in studying the working of Mr. PULLMAN's social experiment.

Both these authorities speak with admira tion of the town in its superficial aspects, at least. It is indeed a sight as rare as it is dolightful, says Mr. ELY. "What might have been taken for a wealthy suburban town is given up to busy workers, who literally earn their bread in the sweat of their brow. There are no drones, and "clergymen, officers of the company, and mechanics live in adjoining dwellings." The place has an "allpervading air of thrift and providence," and n the "laborers' quarters not a dilapidated doorstep nor a broken window, stuffed perhaps with old clothing, is to be found."

The houses, which are of brick, are built in groups of two or more, and even in blocks but each one has its architectural peculiarities, and neatly-trimmed lawns separate the dwellings from the street. The frontage of all the buildings extends along five miles of solld paved streets, and there are fourteen miles of railroad track laid for the use of those in the shops and the town. Great care and expense have been expended on a scientific drainage and sewage system, and a water tower distributes through the town a supply of water from Lake Michigan. Among the public buildings are a picturesque hotel s church, a market house, and an arcade, containing the only shops in the town, a liprary, and a theatre. The streets are wide well built, and wherever possible parked The cheapest tenement is supplied with gas and water and with garbage outlets. "The housekeeper throws the garbage into a spec-

fled receptacle, and has no more care of it." The library contains six thousand volumes, the gift of Mr. Pullman, and has a reading room with many periodicals. " The library rooms are elegantly furnished with Wilton carpets and plush-covered chairs, and the walls are beautifully painted;" for it is "part of the design of Pullman to surround la borers, as far as possible, with all the privileges of large wealth." Nothing being free in the town, the annual subscription to the library is three dollars. An attempt has been made to induce the subscribers to im prove their taste in reading; but, as is usually the case with such libraries, threequarters of the books taken out are works of fiction. There is a handsome free school building, common livery accommodations are provided, and the Pullman Company

sustains a Fire Department. In fact, the Pullman Company sustains everything in Pullman. It owns all the land and all the buildings, which now number over fifteen hundred, and which are rented at rates varying from \$4 a month for the cheapest flats to \$100 a month for the largest private house in the place. The rent usually paid varies from \$14 to \$25 a month; and, as a business enterprise, Puliman is successful, for it yields a handsome interest on the money expended, and the land has vastly increased in value. It is also remarkable for its healthfulness, the death rate being only

about one-half that of the nearest town The "silent educational influence of their surroundings," we are told, works a great change in the inhabitants. Slovenly housewives are shamed into habits of cleanliness and order by the good example of their neighbors and the spick and span condition of the town generally. "Men who are accustomed to lounge on their front stoops, smoking pipes and in dirty shirt sleeves, soon dress and act more in accordance with the requirements of society."

And yet, Mr. ELY tells us, the inhabitants of this model city are not content; and why? Because Mr. PULLMAN is resolved that they shall be happy in the way he appoints and in no other. They cannot own their dwellings, for these all belong to the company, which will not sell them. They have no part in the municipal government and nothing to entering, shrank as little from abjuring the | say in regard to it, for the company controls

everything with a despotic hand. "The power of BISMARCE in Germany is utterly neignificant," says Mr. ELV, "when compared with the power of the ruling authority of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Pullman." Every tenant holds his house on a lease which may be terminated on ten days' notice, and that no reason need be given for the notice the lease expressly stipulates.

The consequence is that people who try this model community, and come under the philanthropic despotism of Mr. PULLMAN, are usually very tired of it after a short resi dence. The velvet carpets and plush-covered chairs of the library, the green and closely shaven lawns, the prevalent respectability and even the low death rate, do not comper sate for the loss of freedom and spontaneity It is all very nice and proper, but it would b more to their taste to alt on the stoop in their shirt sleeves and smoke a pipe, when they felt so inclined. The unvarying order becomes oppressive, and, as the Statistical Commissioners say, "sometimes causes a sigh for the looser ways and the consequent looser morals of other communities." woman told Mr. ELY that she had been in Pullman two years, and that there were only three families of her acquaintances who were there when she came. "We call it camping out," she added.

The inhabitants, being all dependent on the company, are afraid to express their real feelings. Large as the place is, there is no newspaper through which complaints might find utterance, and everybody is timid and distrustful. "The men believe they are watched by the 'company spotter.'" The educational advantages of self-government are lost. "The citizen is surrounded by constant restraint and restriction, and every thing is done for him, nothing by him." He is not even allowed liberty of criticism.

Is it any wonder that this model community is remarkable for petty jealousies and suspicious, that changes among its residents are so frequent, and that there is an 'all-pervading feeling of insecurity?" It is run in accordance with a beautiful theory, but one which, unfortunately, is fundamentally defective, in that it takes no account of human nature.

As a speculation Pullman may be a success ful venture, but its failure as a social experiment was inevitable from the start. People want to regulate their own lives, and they enjoy freedom even more than they do Wilton carpets, and velvety lawns, and scientific drainage with a despot, even a philanthropic despot, to mark out their path for them.

### A Little Gossip With a Distant Friend.

A subscriber and reader of THE SUN, whom we have never had the happiness of seeing, sends us the following communication from Farmington, in that beautiful part of Minnesota which lies south of St. Paul and raises mighty crops of wheat:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I take the liberty of writing to you for the purpose of thanking you for doing me much good. I have been a subscriber to THE WEEKLY SUN, MAN AND boy, MANY YEARS. When I was a young fellow, working on a farm for \$15 a month, one dollar siways went to THE SUN. When newspapers reviled you, I never faltered, but clung the fonder When you hurled your bold words against the infamou neasures of the Republican party—it was a mighty task o lay hands on that party in its zenith of power—it took man with an iron will and Spartan courage. See the host of great men Tax Sus has dethroned-all are gone

save Grant alone, and he passing away:

Where is Bancock ! Gantielp and Colfax, who lately died in this State, often feit the smart of your unerring lash. Through all these years you never slept at your post. You have caused my mind to be educated, not by actions, but by principles. The thought of writing to you was suggested in a talk with my wife. I didn't quite agree with you this fall in your course concerning the man of destiny, Groven Cleveland, but may be you were right. Time will tell. What satisfaction is it to be a great scholar? Is it in

the mind or in what wealth may be accumulated in an eventful life? Now, I am a poor man, in middle life, struggling with poverty and a large family, possessed no extra talent for anything. I anticipate your snawer that I don't read THE SUN carefully enough. We all like in others what is deficient in ourselves. That account for my liking you, that I never saw or expect to see. Experience must have taught you many lasting lessons and I want you to give some of them to the world, for

they may benefit many more like unto me. Does greatnes exist in the man or his education? Or may a man expec o become successful in a profession that he likes, be lacks a scholastic education for, if he is honest and faith ful, even though such a person can't buy the necessar, books to improve his mind before he attempts the effort Don't refer me to the history of the past. I want you caustic thought. Milton, Bacon, Macaulay, and Dick-Life is cheered from their living pages. Now, trusting that you may have a long and peaceful life before you, and that your Sex may set in the evening of time unclouded. remain your sincere friend, FARMINGTON, Jan. 19.

Some of these questions are rather hard to answer. "What satisfaction," says our friend, "is it to be a great scholar and writer?" Well, we don't know. Great scholare are very scarce products, and there are few of them around. We don't know a man in this big city, for instance, who can be truly described as a great scholar in the comprehensive meaning of that word. There are useful scholars in plenty, and we dare say the satisfaction of putting ample learning and intellectual ability to service in a sensible and manly way must be very great indeed. Yet certainly this satisfaction is in the mind, and not in any wealth or fame which may happen to be acquired in the contest. We will bet a dollar that there is more contentment upon a farm in Dakota county than can be discovered in the palace of a millionaire; and DANIBLO'CONNOR in Farmington may be more independent in thought and action than JAY GOULD in Wall street. fighting for the fifty millions he has got and the other fifty he would like to have.

" Does greatness exist in the man or in his education?" asks our friend. We suppose that it exists in the man, if it exists at all The force and character of the man are the main thing; the education is subsidiary and more or less accidental. The best educated men have never been the greatest. Much education is rarely combined with extraordinary original force. The scholar seeks quiet, study, meditation; and the more he learns, the less self-confident and the less aggressive he becomes. The man of energy picks up his education as he goes along. He acquires what is necessary for his purpose, and does not waste his strength upon accomplishments that are not indispensable. Commodore VANDERBILT, one of the most powerful characters that we ever knew, had, so to say, no education at all, except what he had gathered by the roadside as he went along. It is true that his powers were devoted to money making only, and that his scheme of life was comparatively narrow and barren; yet the power was in him. Probably in all his days he never indulged in as much reflective thought as appears in the letter of our correspondent which we print above; and the amount of good which he got out of life and the amount of good which he accomplished for other were, after all, but limited. Yet he was an original and powerful man, and left his mark upon the world around him; and education had very little to do with it.

But our friend must not think that we under value education. It is a well-nigh inestimable boon. It endows the individual with the intellectual treasures that the human race have collected from the beginning; and the more it is diffused and enjoyed, the fewer exceptional men-and these are what are called great men-will make their appearance. It is only in a world of pigmies that giants are sure to be discovered.

Every one must follow the bent of his

character according to the amount of native vitality in his organization. It is all a ques-tion of brains, of conscience, of digestion, of circulation, and of sleeping. No man can accomplish much without good health, and no amount of study or of admonition from others can make a first-rate mathematician out of one who has no genius for figures. The great rule is to take the world as it comes, and make the best of every opportunity. As VANDERBILT said, Never buy what you can't pay for, and never sell what you have not got. Moreover, never tell anything but the truth, and don't be impose upon] by shams. With these observations we assure our Minnesota friend of our best regard, and think of him with a certain amount of envy as he tills his fruitful wheat lands and surveys the panorams of the world from the favorable outlook of Dakota county.

### Our Friends, the Independents.

We have frequently had occasion since the election to comment upon the singular but firmly rooted delusion which possesses the Independents and persuades them that their little bow and arrowlaid out Brother BLAINE. The delusion is perfectly harmless to them, and may not hurt anybody else. Besides, i is amusing. The moral stature of the Independents has gone up several cubits since CLEVELAND was elected, and they say to all the world with conscious pride: "We did it, and don't you forget it."

It is pleasant to see people happy, whether they are the victims of a delusion or not. Who would grudge to a merry monomaniac his firm belief that he is JULIUS CASAR or NAPOLEON BONAPARTE? Let him be as powerful in conceit as he will, provided he enjoys kimself and uses his hobby so that it doesn't Impinge upon the interests or feelings of his inoffensive neighbors.

We like the Independents, and they give us great joy. We could almost bring ourselves to cry a murrain upon facts and figures, provided the beards of these interesting monomaniacs can be kept wagging jovially. Why should anybody who has made ever the most superficial diagnosis of the case of those gentlemen be surprised at their delusion? Why should anybody object because they take no pains to disguise their conviction that they are a good deal better than the Democratic party, with which they have made what seems very much like a misalliance? Let them play King COPHETUA to the top of their bent. The philosophic alienist will watch their antics with a kindly eye and derive personal entertainment and scien tific information therefrom.

Time alone can effect their cure. In time, perhaps, they may learn that it is they who have changed their politics, and that the Democracy haven't changed. They may come to see, as everybody else does, that a great party, with famous and deeply cherished traditions, and with notions and beliefs which, right or wrong, have taken abiding root, cannot change in a day or a year They may live to recognize that a few men, however eager and enthusiastic, cannot make much impression upon the almost solid resistance which a great party is pretty sure to bring to attempts made to lead i where it has no mind to go. They may, and we cordially hope that they will, yet be so purged of delusion as to admit that the fly on the wheel doesn't pull the chariot.

Whatever they may do, they will never fall to make a circus. They are having lots of fun with the Democrats, and it is no more than fair that the Democrats should get amusement from them. Nobody knows how much longer the Democrats will be allowed to remain in the Democratic party. The Independents have given them fair warning to behave thomselves. As the Boston Herald says, "the real question is as to whether the old-line Democrats will be able to hitch with the Administration. If they do, they will have to move on faster than they did before

If they do not, they will be left at the rear." Well, we can only wait for time to shed its light on these dark problems; and as for the Independents, we can only hope that they will be as merciful as they conceive them selves to be mighty. Give the Democrats a chance.

# Mr. De Voe and the Board of Education

A teacher asks us to say something in defonce of School Commissioner DE VOE, who, he thinks, is very badly treated by his associates of the Board of Education.

But probably Mr. DE Voz can fight his own battles, and very likely he enjoys the contests he has with his fellow Commission ers. Nor can he expect to bring about the needed reforms in our school system without encountering much and bitter opposition. The abuses he would correct are of long standing and are deep seated; and whenever they are attacked a crowd of people who are interested to have them continue hurry to their defence.

For instance, the large corps of Professors in the Lexington avenue college are all auxious to silence criticism of its methods and to magnify both their own importance and the importance of the institution. So also the instructors in the Normal College at once rise in revolt when any changes in its management are suggested; and they are more especially united in their oppo sition to every proposal to make it what it was intended to be, a practical normal school for the sole purpose of training teachers for the public schools.

If a proposition to simplify the course o study in the grammar schools is made the teachers of special branches are of course in arms against it. The greater the variety of the branches taught, the larger is the number of instructors required. Publishers of the school books used are likewise concerned to have no diminution in the quantity purchased. The greater the vari-

ety of text books the better for them. The present complication of the school system also requires the employment of a great army of people who are all interested to have it kept up. If reforms such as Mr. DE VOE advocates were carried out, their occupation would be gone. With a simpler pourse of instruction and with simpler machinery hundreds of men who are now drawing salaries from the school fund could easily be dispensed with.

Mr. DE Voz therefore has a long and a hard fight before him if he intends to persist in his efforts to introduce greater simplicity into the management of the schools and th course of instruction. But the end he is seeking is worth the pains.

Our esteemed, though distant, contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, puts a question that we can answer just as fast as we can write: "Who will undertake to reform the municipal rotten

Why, the Mugwumps, the civil service reformers. They will undertake to reform any hing, whether it needs it or not. The evil influence of the club upon domestic life has often received the attention of

moralists. It remains to be seen whether they will approve the recently advertised conduct of he wife of a New Jersey Justice of the Peace. This enterprising woman annulled her husband's propensity to stay out o' nights at his club by a mild "application of croton oil to his undergarments." The application produced "keen misery," and kept him home, but he tate has guaranteed the payment, the principal and in found out his wife's remedy, and left her, and terest will be paid. The fund is in no danger.

ahe is consequently trying another remedy in the shape of an application for alimony. The croton oil was successful enough, but the joy of victory was such that the lady had to dis seminate it among her female acquaintances whence it came to her husband, who failed to appreciate it. Yet it seems a competent counter-irritant to the dangers of club life, and may become popular. Perhaps, however, a milder application, such as secreting one's husband's store of shoes and socks, ought first to be rec ommended.

Boss Manons has an ample supply o faults, but hypocrisy doesn't seem to be one o them. He is willing to take as good as he gives He says of CLEVELAND's civil service letter. according to the Indianapolis Journal:

"The talk of only removing men who have notively negotian politics is non-sease. Men receive offices be-ause they have been soulve in politics, and they ought to be removed if they are not active in politics after citing a place."

The boss has more candor than some other Independent Republicans.

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA. Barranquilla and Carthagona Captured by

PANAMA, Jan. 14.-The interior of the republic is in a revolutionary blaze. The Radicals and a small section of the Conservative party have determined to cause the downfall of Nunez, and they are using every effort to bring about the result. Many of the friends of Dr. Nuflez are deserting him and joining the coalition, among them one Morgan, an American, who was recently promoted to the rank of General. They now control the Magdalens River, having seized all the steamers at Honda,

River, having seized all the steamers at Honda, and with them captured both Barranquilla and Carthagena. This movement prevants communication with Bogota, and cuts off the Government from the coast, whence alone it can receive munitions.

Gen. Daniel Hernandez, the leader of the movement in Cundinamarca, Santander, and Boyaca, is in Zipaquira with 4,000 men. Zipaquira is within a short march of Bogota, the capital. It is thought that President Nuñez will resign. The troops here all side with the revolutionists, and will join them as soon as a movement is made in this direction.

### CHICAGO'S DYNAMITER.

He Made the Informal Machine When He Was in Leve and Wished to Die.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-Otto Funk, it is pretty well established to-day, is the true name of the man whose infernal machine and twelve boxes of dynamite were found in the City Hall yesterday among a great number of books he was charged with stealing from the public library. Funk said he was born in Dantzic, Germany, and is 27 years old. A neatly trimmed yellow beard, shining white teeth, and clear blue eyes make him quite attractive in appearance. He speaks with a German accent. To a reporter he said: "Yes, it was dynamite in the small box and giant powder in the rolls. I made what you term the infernal machine two years ago. I was in love then: I wished to die. When it was completed I felt better and did not wish to die. Then I put it away. When I became despondent I would set the trigger and prepare to leave. Then I would change my mind and put the trivial sfair off for another day. I have no connection with Socialists or Nhillsm. I am a pessimist, however. The box could not have been exploded by being jarred. In order to explode the dynamits it was necessary to fire the pistol. I intended to set it off many times. Fate deterred me."

The Times says: "The police have found that Funk is a Socialist and has made incendiary speeches at several socialistic meetings." clear blue eyes make him quite attractive in

# An Eminent Critic on Our Architecture.

From an Interview with Mr. R. W. Gosse in the Critic. I want to say how much we were struck with the beauty of Boston. The situation is lovely. The architecture of the town, both early and recent, is full architecture of the town, both early and recent, is full of distinction, whereas New York has not achieved much, in the architectural sense, until quite lately. There is a genuine antiquity about Boston, It looks serene and solid. Gazing out on the Charies River reminds one of pictures of Venice. The new species of architecture which Mr. Richardson has started I was year, much interested in the standardson has started I. very much interested in. He stands revealed in Trinity Church; but all his peculiar Romanesque-Byzanti style of work gives a character to Boston. I cannot b hink him the most national artist you have produced. In Philadelphia there is one of the most melancholy objects that I have seen in this country, in the very centre of the city. I mean the new Government building, one of the patiriest and most groteque structures ever foisted upon a modern town. The money spent upon this frightful building might have made Philadelphi

the most beautiful of cities.

The Tiffany house in Madison avenue is the one that pleased me most in America. That seems to me to be the realization of an architect's dream; and I think it the most beautiful modern domestic building I have al-most ever seen, just as I think that Trinity Church in Boston is the most beautiful modern ecclesiastical building I have seen. The Tiffany house gave me the same impression as some of the grand sevententic century châlets in Swifzerland give; a sort of vastness, as if it had grown like a mountain. Too many of these houses have a sort of gimerack look, as if they had come up like a mushroom. There is a wonderful in this country for sculpture and architecture.

# Gen. Arthur and Mr. F. Grant.

From the Philadelphia Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-A short time ago Col. Fred Grant was here, pressing his claim to a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department of the army. This particular branch is full of soft places, and there are usually fifty applicants to every vacancy. Col. Grant came down from New York with such backing that he was sure of the appointment. He went immediately to the White House and had an extended interview with the away disappointed and angry, and disappeared on the next train.

Yesterday another vacancy occurred by the retire ment of Major Eckerson and the promotion of Col. Rockwell. The President, it is stated, felt that Col. Grant was very much aggrisved, and, having resolved he should have the first vacancy, promptly telegraphed the tender of the Captainey made vacant by the promtion of Rockweil. Grant as promptly telegraphed

#### Mr. Tilden tu Good Health. From the Omaha Herald

On last New Year's Day the Hon. John P. Irish of California and the editor of the Herald visited Greystone and Mr. Tilden. They found him greatly improved in health. His eye was as clear as his great head is both powerful and clear, and the writer of this mention has not seen him looking so well before in sev-eral years. The Hon. Andrew H. Green remarked during our stay that he did not believe that there was "a

California Expecting to Get Leland Stanford's Money. From the Chicago Tribune The election of ex-Gov. Stanford to the

United States Senate was more an expression of senti-ment than anything cise. It is generally believed that, being childless, he will bequeath his immense fortune to the State. Mr. Binine and Mr. Evarte.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : You are quite right and the Post entirely wrong about Blaine and Evaria. Mr. B. was with Mr. E. the last evening be-fore he went to Washington, and was of the very first o counsel and later to congratulate Mr. Evaru

Condoning a Crime. From the Cincinnatt Enquirer The choice of Mr. Evarts to be United States Senator ought to be more or less encouraging to Ex-Fraudulent President Hayes.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

JAN. 21.

#### A Learned and Just Opinion. From the Citizen.

Men may come, and men may go, but The ses continues to shine the most brilliant of all its con-tempories in this American republic. Compliment From a High Authority.

From the Philadelphia Press.
The Sun shows clear penetration in recognizing the full import of Mr. Everts's election. A Tricycle for the Ludies of the Harem.

From the London Times.

The Sultan of Turkey has just purchased at London a convertible tricycle, which it is believed is included for the use of the ladies of the barem.

With reference to the assertion by a correspondent that the Grant fund is in danger through de preciation of Wabash bonds, in which he asserts the fund invested, Mr George Jones says that the fund is in vested in special morigage bonds of the corporation, that bear special interest. The fund, he says, is as asfe as though it were in Government bonds, and is guaranteed, both principal and interest, by the E. D. Morgan estate. At the end of the time for which the Morgan es Morgan THE COST OF ROYALTE.

The Income of the Various Baropean Mon-arche and Their Families.

In these practical days, when people are in the habit of counting the cost of everything, it is not surprising that even the cost of royalty is Europe is beginning to attract attention, and is being talked about by the subjects of the many monarchs there with a freedom that once would not have been tolerated. This is particularly the case in England, where Ministers are growing more and more reluctant face Parliament with resolutions for increasing the royal expenditure. The royal families of Europe cost the people close upon \$65,000,000 a year in direct expenditure for their mainte-

the royal expenditure. The royal families of Europe cost the people close upon \$65,000,000 a year in direct expenditure for their maintenance; but no man can calculate what they cost indirectly, in the shape of increased naval and military expenditure, to say nothing of occasional wars brought about by the ambition of kings.

Germany stands at the head of all European nations in the matter of royal expenditure. That empire, with a population of not more than \$4,000,000, has to support 22 royal, princely, and ducal families, and the direct cost of their maintenance is \$16,000,000. In Prussia and several of the other German States the reigning family, besides its public income, possesses very large private estates, and incled in some of the States the princes are the chief landowners. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz, for instance, which is nearly as large as the chief landowners. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz, for instance, which is nearly as large as the chief in some of the States the princes are the state of Rhode Island, the reigning family owns three-fifths of the land, and the Grand Duke governs without the aid of any representative institutions whatever. This perhaps accounts for the fact that the population of this model principality is decreasing.

Turkey comes next to Germany in its royal expenditures, the total amount absorbed by the Sultan and his family being about \$16,250,000. The imperial family of ilussia costs that country \$12,250,000, the greater part of which comes in the shaps of rents from the crown domains, which consist of more than a million square miles of land, besides gold and sliver mines. The Austrian imperial family is tolerably well off, having a revonue of \$4,650,000. all of which comes directly from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, which amounts to about \$550,000 vearly. The sum expended on account of the British royal family will soon be increased by \$30,000 a year in the coming marriage of the Princes Bearrice, and it is expected that there will shortly be a call for an income for the o

penses,

The Swiss republic pays its President \$3,000 a year, which is probably the smallest sum that the head of any civilized nation in the world receives. All the expenditures of Switzerland are on a correspondingly low scale. With a population approaching 3,000,000, the entire expenditure of the Confederation does not reach \$10,000,000 annually.

### MRS. GORDON'S PRETTY PISTOL.

It Perforates a Tramp's Hat and Make

Mrs. Archibald Gordon lives in Castleton Corners, S. I. On Thursday a tramp knocked at her door and begged for a meal. He got plenty to eat in the kitchen. Mrs. Gordon and her maid were alone in the house. After the tramp had finished eating he pulled his chair close to the fire and stuck his feet up near the grate. Mrs. Gordon then told him to go. He picked up a sliver butter dish from the table, put it into the pocket of his ragged cost and seated himself again at the grate, romarking, with an oath, that he would get out when he got ready.

seated himself again at the grate, romarking, with an oath, that he would get out when he got ready.

Mrs. Gordon happened to havela pretty pearl-handled revolver in the pantry. The tramp did not see her as she took the weapon from a shelf. She stepped up behind him and seat a bullet through both sides of the crown of his hat. The bullet flattened itself against the fireplace and dropped at the feet of the astounded intruder. His hat was knocked off by the force of the powder and fell beside the bullet. The tramp numped to his feet. He found Mrs. Gordon standing near him, and the muzzle of her tiny weapon directly on a line with his over. Mrs. Gordon quietly said:

"The next shot will go right through your eye. It might kill you, unless you put back that butter dish and get out, as I told you."

The tramp did not stay long onough to pick up his perforated hat. He threw the butter dish on the table and fled. The hat now hangs outside of Mrs. Gordon's back door, where the tramp can get it if he wants it.

# How They Cure Hams in Virginia

How They Cure Hams in Virginia.

Prom the Country Gentleman.

Virginia hams, and notably the Smithfield and East Virginia hams, are cured in the following way:

The hogs are left on the scaffold till the animal heat is well out of the carcuss and it has become a little stiff from cold. In order that it may out smoother and better than it does when limp. Usually the pork is not out till the next morning after it is killed, but if the weather is very cold and it is feared that it will freeze before morning it is cut and saited the same day.

On being cut, the meat is immediately saited and packed down in bulk, flesh side up, on the floor of a platform made for the purpose. On packing it down each there is so laid that all the blood that ozes out of the meat will flow away from it and not remain in contact with the flesh to faint it. This is one of the nice points in our method of curring bacon, namely, to have the animal bleed freely when it is killed and not allow the pork to stand long in the bloody water that always comes away from pork for a short time after it is slaughtered. Hence we never use the brine, but always sait the meat dry, and break bulk and result again in a short time. Care is taken to touch all the pictus and bones with peoply of sait, and to sprinkle more sait on the thick part of the picces as they are packed down.

We use from a hushel to a bushel and a half of dry sait to a thousand pounds of pork, applying the most on meat of large size. Sometimes, to give a fine red color to the flesh of hams, a little sait breat is rubbed on them, but very often nothing but the dry sait is applied till the meat is ready to be smoked. At the expiration of four to six weeks, depending on the size and the weather, the hams are taken up, washed clean of the sait but this is often omitted, and molasses or moist brown sugar is smeared over the flesh sides, and red or black pepper applied freely to give the meat a seal flow of the size and the weather. The hams as sight fire in the middle of the room and keapp

#### The Use of Bryolvers in Paris. From the London Times.

Mon and women in Paris walk about go to cafes and write newspaper articles armed with revolvers as in the early days of Arkansas. Moreover, the practice of earring a revolver is commoner than is supposed. A friend belouging to one of the most respectable clubs and to me yesterday; "I left the cub and to me yesterday; "I left the cub and to me yesterday; "I left the cub and to delots. There was no porter in the hall, and I did not know where my greatean was, but I thought I should recognize it because I had left a revolver in one precket well, it touched twenty greateans and in all I felt revolvers and I was attileserching when the porter entered and gave me mine, which he had forgutten to hang up."

They Should be Impenched or Dismissed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ed-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—So: Your editorials on whisaey and the recent sotion of Brewster. McCulioch, and Evens have struck the whiskey people squarriy between the eyes. The President of the United States took an each to see that the laws were faithfully states took an each to see that the laws were faithfully states took and not know that beyons and McLulloch have vited Dues he not know that beyons and McLulloch have vited law. If he does not, every other may of common seed law. If he does not, every other may does. These officer is sold he for each of the young who reads I has see does. These officer is had been controlled for cross violation of law. It being broken is hould dismiss them without eremony. He cannot should dismiss them without eremony. He cannot should dismiss them without crossony. It cannot be provide officials. The sys has kept faith with the people by calling sitention to this subject.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23. Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.

Who wrote "The Bunting Ball?"—the question's fair, Most of the guissars slobert Grant declars. See "Froth," in Puck's new Annual, and compare.—Adv.

Weak lungs are crucily racked by a parsistent cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure it agree also both asthma and bronchitis.—448.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The week has been the gayest thus far of the winter. Balis, dinners, weldings, recep-tions, and theatre parties have been piled one upon another with something of the promis-cuousness of a London season. For London, when gay, rushes its season through with fac more velocity than anything we know of here. Four or five balls—or routs, as they are often called—are considered a moderate allow-ance for one night for a London belle, and she goes from one to another, keeping her carriage waiting at the door while she takes a turn in the dance or shows herself and her diamonds to the crowd, without probably enjoying any of them. Here the women go for enjoyment and admiration, and as a general thing they get both. The gorman, which may almost be called the national dance, affords an arena for the display of every good point of person and costume, and carries with it, through the mazes of its ever-changing figures, an effect of motion, light, and color which is exhilaration and excitement of the best that a ball can give.
To lose half of this bewitching dance by going in search of another that might chance to be far less pleasant would be looked upon as suicidal in this part of the world. A good, straight, lively german, with lots of favors and a "take

out" every few minutes, is an American girl's idea of perfect bliss.

The Patriarchs' ball, which began the racketing of the week, differed but little from those that have preceded it. Diamonds and dignitaries were not very plentiful, and consequently the dancers had the floor in a measure to themselves. The most novel and becoming gown was one worn by Mrs. Ogden Goelet. It was of lilac tulle, spotted with violets in darker shade, which produced a more subdued and lady-like effect than the profusion of silver

and gold which is now the rage.

The cotilion was brought to an abrupt close before 8 o'clock by the departure of almost every man in the room to the French ball at the Academy, where the fun about that time was waxing fast and furious. Its results were perceptible in a general drowsiness and disposition to let the Indies do the talking at Mrs. William Astor's and Mrs. Bradley Martin's dinners on the following day, and at Sir Bod-erick Cameron's ball, where one young man. having found a soft place under a sofa, slept the sleep of the just until he was roused by the servants who came in at daylight to close the shutters.

Every means and appliance for the gratification of eye, ear, and palate were present in the spacious old-fashioned Second avenue mansion where Miss Cameron made her first curtsey on Tuesday evening to the fashionable world of New York. The sides of the letty staircase were hung with oil paintings, a seft, rosy light was shed from innumerable antique lamps, rich hangings curtained off many nooks and alcoves, and the house was fragrant with flowers and paims, most gracefully and advan-tageously disposed. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger and Mrs. and Miss Duer assisted Miss Cameron to receive her guests, Mrs. Cruger were a dress of white Canton crape, with pearl ornaments, and Miss Duer one of cardinal red. with shoes, stockings, and gloves all of the same vivid hue, which suited admirably her style and complexion, but was in itself a little suggestive of the last scene in "Don Giovannt." Mrs. Coleman Drayton had on a most harmonious combination of gray tulie with scarlet flowers, and Mrs. J. Murray Forbes, a daughter of Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, a charming Pompa-dour coatume in pink and blue. Miss Edita Warren was in white, with innumerable dove wings looping and holding her skirts, and Helen Jones was coiffed like Mercury with a wing on each side of her head. Justing from the grace and swiftness with which she flow the grace and swiftness with which she flex about in the dance, one mint almost have thought that her heels iso were furnished with the wings of Joy lavorite messenger.

There was no very noticeable show of dismonds, although first paran Stevens and several other down for were present, but strings and ropes of pearls. Oriental, Australian, and Roman, were very generally worn. In some cases they hung low over the necks and arms, where our grandmethers were sleaves and

where our grandmothers were sleeves and bodices. Extremes most in every age and country, and the most refined civilization often walks side by side with barbarism. To thoughtful observer the evening full dress of American women in almost every large city of the Union would suggest the idea that they were copying the costume of Zulus and Ashantees, whose covering above the waist consists of beads and feathers. The North American savages are vastly more modest.

Wednesday was a day of rest, with only dinners and theatre parties to distinguish is from Sunday. On Thursday the wedding of Miss Emma Leavitt and Mr. William Fellower Morgan drew a crowd to St. Thomas's Church in the afternoon and made the upper part of Fifth avenue impassable for foot people. The bridal group was graceful and artistic, and the framework in which wedding parties are set in the showy chancel at St. Thomas's adds not a little to the effect that they produce.

In the evening a pretty and sprightly german was danced at Mrs. Lewis Colford Jones's. It was led by Mr. Harry Coster, dancing with Miss Jones. It is a case of leader redivivus with almost every man who has ever been a popular and successful leader of cotillons in this city. For a few seasons he is indispensable at every dance, then he marries and disappears, and after an interval of fifteen or twenty years perhaps again comes to the front, and guides through new and flowery pathways the children of those who formed his corps de ballet in olden times. The period of his resurrection is generally just before or just after the debut of his eldest daughter, and in many cases, as in those of Mr. Coster and Senator Otis, Time seems only to have piled and made agile the limbs on which he often lays a stiffening hand. Mr. H. Le Grand Cannon's invitations to a studio reception on Friday were responded to

by a large number of the fashionable world as well as of the world of art. Two of the season's most pronounced belles presided at the cosey little tea table, and several well-known artists admired the luxurious and tasteful arrangement of the studio and the few specimens of Mr. Cannon's capabilities as a sculptor which were exhibited. Mr. St. Gaudens, whose pupil Mr. Cannon is, and Mr. Beckwith, whose art studies adorn the walls of more than one Roman Catholic chapel, were among the company, A large reception, with dancing, at Mrs Abram S. Hewitt's mansion, once the home of her father, Peter Cooper, and which covers nearly half a block on Lexington avenue, was the event of Friday evening. It was a beautiful entertainment, generously planned and most hospitably conducted. The company was large, although the rooms are too spacious te admit

assisted her mother and sister in receiving. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. Daily and nightly rehearsals are going on for the dramatic entertainment at Mrs. William C. Whitney's on Wednesday, Feb. 4. Mrs. James B. Potter and Mr. Lemaistre will appear in a French play, which is quite a new field for Mrs. Potter. That she will be fully equal to her part is beyond doubt, as she is a most faithful and conscientious student, and it is said by those who have been present at the rebearsals that to see this play alone is quite worth the pairty \$5 asked for the tickets. So great has been the demand for admission, that it has been decided to have also a performance on Thursday. Feb. 5, at 3 in the afternoon.

of any uncomfortable crowding. Miss Nelly

Hewitt, who has been much missed from social

gatherings during her long absence in Europe.

Accounts reach us from London that at the nagnificent dinner and state ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringha. Use on the 8th of January, in honor of the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor, the rooms were full of beauty, but no one equalled Miss Januarie Chamberlain. The Prince of Wales danced the cotilion with her, and she was crowned Queen of Beauty with a garland of roses. The Princess looked charming in white satin with a diamond crown, but the Duchess of Edinburgh's jewels excelled all others, one cordon of diamonds energing the entire longth of has of diamonds encircling the entire longth of hea of diamonds encircling the entire longth of hea court train. The Duchess possesses the famous Russian jewels belonging to the late Empress of Russia. She is extremely fond of Miss Chamberlain, and on New Year's Day eraclously presented her with a diamond plan